No Easis Yet For Recognition of the Rebels As Belligerents.

On the authority of those in close relation. with the administration, it may be reiterated that the President and Secretary Olney will take no precipitate action with regard to the recognition of of the Cohan insurrents. They, and a large and influential clement in Congress, recognize that this is not a matter to be acted upon solely on the ground of sympathy with a people struggling for free-dom. There is a wave of this sympathy passing over the country just now, and many well-meaning people criticise. Congress, and the administration for their apparent lack of friendly feeling for the Cubana.

The administration has no more accurate information of the real condition of affairs in Cuba than has the country generally, Both sides are undoubtedly misrepresenting the situation. While the insurgents claim the stuation, While the insurgents claim that the Spaniards are practically caged up in Havana, the Spanish authorities as persistently claim that their forces are driving the insurgents before them to their refuges in the hills and swamps. Until a tual knowledge of the situation is had, this government has no basis for a recognition of the insurgents, and it would certainly be placed in a very awkward position did it extend recognition, and thus forfeit its right to claim damages for loss of property, owned by its damages for loss of property, owned, by its citizens in Cuba, many plantations and valu-able machinery having alread, been destroyed. Recognition of beligarency would giv to Spain the right to search American vesfor articles control and of war, and then this country might be compelled to witness the atter collapse of the insurrection and the

riting hot Spain.

It is these important questions, it is said, which influence the administration to act with caution, and it has the support of many leading for the area. It is said that the dealer of the House Foreign Affairs committee that of the House Foreign Affairs committee. to report a Cuban resolution, is upon the ad-view of Speaker Reed, and that Chairman Hitt is of the same epinion.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE COLLECTIONS.

Postoffice Department to Try It In Twenty-five Cities.

Postmaster General Wilson issued a gen eral order providing that in all cities and towns baying free delivery postal service the postal system be extended to included houseto-house collections. For the convenience of the department, however, the introduction of boxes in the houses until further orders of boxes in the houses suith further orders will be confined to the following twenty-five places: Portland, Me., St. Albans, Vt., Boxton, Buffalo and Syracuse, N. Y., Lost Orange, N. J., Springfield, Mass., Allegierry, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., Cleveland, O., Petroit, Indianapolis, Joilet, Ill., Minneapolis, New Orieans, Richmond, Va., St. Lonis, St., Paul, Minn., San Francisco, Springfield, Ill., Tacoma, Wash., Toledo, O., and Vicksburg, Miss.

The action taken is the result of practical tests made in St. Louis and Washington. These were regarded as satisfactory and probably the time saved to carriers, no longer compelled to await unswers to bells, may be utilized in further extending the boundary of routes in rapid-growing communities. Householders in these cities will be required for their own convenience and at their expense to supply a suitable box of a kind already approved by the descriment.

SILVER SENATORS' DEMAND.

They Insist the Republican Party Must Recognize the Metal.

The Republican silverse nators have staned the coming campaign as the demand which the sliver men will make for a plank in the national convention. In the preamble it is recited that the present finite had system en-dangers the industrial presperity of the Unit-Japan as a result of the decrease in the value of silver, and the difference of exchange is tween silver and gold using countries. It is therefore, resolved that the signers favor the free and unlimited colonge of sliver at a rate of 16 to 1, for the purpose of obliterating the difference of exchange, which is declared a operate as a bounty on the export of product from silver-using countries to gold-using countries. It is also resolved that they favor a tariff which shall equalize the difference in the cost of labor between this country and the countries of Europe and Asia. It is the purpose of those who are creatating the declaration to get all the Republican sliver men in congress to sign it.

RED CROSS IGNORED

But Clara Barton Will Be Recognized By The Sultan.

Owing to the energetic representations of United States Minister Terrell, Miss Barton and her party will be permitted by the Turkish government to distribute relief to the distressed Armenians, ulthough the Red Cross itself will not figure in the work. This news came to the State Department in

a cablegram from the Minister to Secretary Olney, in which he says that while the Port-refuses such permission to the Bed Cross, or to the members of the Bed Cross as such and thereby declines to officially recognize that society, it will permit any person whem the Minister names and approves to distribute relief in the interior of Turkey, provided the Turkish authorities are informed of what

they are doing.

There can be no question that Miss Barton and her party will be so designated by Minister Terrell, but it is apprehended that they will encounter almost insurmountable obstucies in reaching the field of action, as the the interior are now practically impassable wing to the deep snows.

HOKE SMITH PROTESTS.

Against the Homestead Bill Now in House Committee.

The House Committee on Public Lands has received from Secretary Smith a long adverse report against the free homestead bill. The bill absolves all persons completng five years residence on the lands taken and occupied under the homestead laws from making further payment to secure their title other than fees incident to flling and obtain other than less in the measure is a sweeping one and land office officials estimate its passage would involve at least \$43,000,000 of cost to the Government, and \$15,000,000 in Oklahoma alone. This is the amount paid to the Indians for the relinquishment of their lands there. Commissioner Lamoreux of the general land office, in a report accompanying Secretary Smith's letter urges several reason why the bill should not pass.

CAPITAL NOTES

Yang Yu, the Chinest minister to the United States, has been appointed high priest

The postmaster at Bealisville, Washington county, Pa., has been granted an increase of \$80 a year for election assistance.

A bill to make Lincoln's birthday, Febru 12, a legal holiday, has been introduced Representative William Alden Smith, of

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

George Ward, a Cherokee Indian, was hanged at Van Buren, Ark., for murder,

Two men were killed in a railroad tunnel

The Postoffice Department has decided to try the house-to-house collection plan by let-ter carriers in twenty-five cities. Colored graduates of Hampton institute

have been refused quarters at hotels and boarding houses at Hartford, Conn.

Fire at Toronto, Ont., destroyed the ware-houses of Steele Bros., McIntosh & Co., and Park, Blackwell & Co. Loss \$29,000; partly John Breffitt, of Pennsylvania, has been

appointed a skilled type writer at \$1,000 per year, in the quartermaster general's office, army department.

Miss Mary McNulty has been granted a divorce at Kansas City from Rev. Charles McNulty, a Presbyterian minister, formerly of Philadelphia. Frank Fitzgerald, wanted at Lorain, O., for grand incomy, has been captured at Bath, N. Y., and is being held there for the

Ambrose West and his wife were killed in their home at Philadelphia breathing the furnes of coal gas escaping from a stove while

A law to compel the city council of Emporia, Kan., to give preference to old soldiers in appointments has been decided by Judge Handelph to be insperative,

In a collision between a passenger and a freight train on the Kansas & Texas railroad near Booneville, Mo., Fireman Barrett was killed and Engineer McDonald was in-

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse, Jr., and Master George Westinghouse, arrived in Washington Taurschay night. They will take isometric of the Binine mansion in a few

The British steamer Bonnington, which satisf from Robe, Japan, December 3, for Hong Kong, is missing. She carried three passengers, a crew of 32 and a cargo valued

The secretary of war sent to the Senate, under a resolution relative to the cost of actes for the purpose of creeting fortifications and const detenses, a report stating that \$1, 500,000 is necessary.

Congressmen H. D. Money was elected United States Senator by the Mischstippi legislature by a vote of 166 to 2. The latter were east by Populist members for Editor Frank Burklit, their candidate for governor at the last election.

John K. Cowen, general compact of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, and representative in Congress from the Fourth Maryland district, was elected president of the Baltimore and Ohlo to succeed Charles

James Ish, the wealthy young man who last June murdered W. H. Chaopel, the daramour of Ish's wife, pleaded guity to manslaughter at Omaha and was sentenced to nine months in prison. At his trial the pay dispersed.

The Venezuelan Commission, held its first guiar weekly meeting on the 4th. The rincipal business transacted was the reception of a partial report from Commissioner Gilman upon the general subject of major of the territory involved in dispute.

CLARA BARTON SAILS.

Trask Blames the Turkish Press for the Opposition of the Sultan.

Miss Clara Barton and her staff, members of the National Red Cross society, suiled on the 22d on the steamship New York. Those who accompanied Miss Barton were Dr. J. tenographer and typewriter: Earnest Muson a declaration which is intended to be used in interpreter and linguist, and George H. Pull-the coming campaign as the demand which man, secretary to Miss Barton. In order, discussing her plans, Miss Barton said

"I can give you but five minutes. We ex-pert to reach Constantinople within three weeks. This will allow for delay and trans-fer in London, Paris and Geneva. I have no when I reach the field of operation. I was asked to do this work because they could not any one eise-I am the one particular

threw the whole audience into a panie. The far as we have fail our plans at present. I shall, upon arriving at Constantinopie, endeavor to callet the sympathy of the United States minister at that pages. I do not know yet whether I shall make an effort to have an authence with the soldine porte hinself, as I have only newspaper knowledge that the sullime porte has, through the Turkish minister at Washington, amounced his opposition to the distribution of this relief fund.

Spencer Trask, who is an officer of the New York branch of the society, said: "It is vovered from the ruins, and the roof, many were trampled to death, Bodies are still being restreament of the press that antagonism to the covered from the ruins, and the opinion is the fault of the press that antagonism to the Red Cross seciety has been shown by the public and by the Turkish government.

VALUABLE ANTIQUES STOLEN

Portion of a Collection Worth \$340,000

Some time near midnight Saturday the residence of Dr. Jahn, in New York, was entered, and a case of antiques valued at \$20,000 was taken away. The antiques, which were stolen, were part of the collec-tion known as the Schille collection, which tion known as the Schille collector, which were bought some years ago by Dr. Jabn for \$340,000, and were principally inlaid gold and silver work. Saturday evening Walter Killor, an expert in antiques, who was in charge of the collection, went out on business. He returned at midnight and found the front door open. He ran up stairs, and on entering the show room on the second their he rotted that the case containing the floor, he noticed that the case containing the antiques, and which he valued at \$20,000, had been taken. Dr. Jahn is in Europe, and was notified by cable of the robbery.

At the station house Captain Pickett re-fused to either affirm or deny the story, but on investigation it was learned that the robber or robbers gained entrance to the house through a rear window,

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Proctor and Gambie Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent on the common stock, payable February

When the bond circular was issued we were told that the foreigners would not buy a coin bond, but now the English and Gernan subscriptions are estimated at \$30,000,

It is said that the English system of railway management, which separates the finan-cial and operating branches, will be adopted

SAVED FROM LYNCHERS

by the Baltimore and Ohio.

Twice They Had Organized to Hang Rattlesnake Bill.

Rattlesnake Bill, the notorious cut-throat James 8. Chaffee has given up all claim to the \$20,000 worth of stelen property found father's house at Isabella, Kas., Thursday night, is in the hands of the officers. The night, is in the hands of the pursuit of right, is in the hands of the officers. The vigilance committee kept up the pursuit of the murderer for 24 miles and brought him to bay in the Gyp hills. It took six hours to dislodge the murderer, who entrenched himseif behind rocks and fought desperately un-til his ammunition gave out. The mob came near lynching him, but finally concluded to turn him over to the authorities at Vilas.

ADVICES FROM THE CUBAN WAR.

DEFEATS OF CUBANS.

Spanish Accounts of Victories Over Two Forces.

A special from Havana, Cuba, says: Numerous reports have been received of skirmishes indicating unusual maneuv ering on both sides in Havana province. Detailed reports are also coming in of General Luque's operations in Pinar del Rio province, against Macco. Almost continuous lighting for three days is said to have resulted in the retreat of Muceo's forces 5,000 strong. The verest engagement in that province so far was at Taironas, between Pinar del Rio city

and Coloma, on the south coast.

General Luque, learning January 18 that rebels were three miles south of the city walting to attack a wagon train conveying 100,000 rations for the Spanish troops, marched against them with 3,000 troops, including field artilery and a squadron of cavalry. He found the insurgents in strong positions on hills on both sides of the road. He deployed his vanguard and led his main force along the road directly in toward the strongest position occupied by the rebels,

Colonel Hernandez took a position on the ft of the road, and the report asserts the insurgents straightway fled in disorder be-fore a shot was fired. But the report also declared that Colonel Trupon ordered the cavairy to charge, and that the troopers gave a dashing exhibition of courage under a ter-rifle fire near the almost impregnable stand of the insurgents.

As the insurgents were all mounted, it was impossible to make a bayonet chi and they were favored by underbrush the broken country, the rebels succeeded in gaining shelter. General Luque was equally successful in dislocating the reliefs on the right of the road, the report says. The rebols retreated, taking up a position on still higher ground. The main body of the insurgent forces then united to resist the Spanish allances, whereupon five companies of arti-3,000 insurgents, sprending great haves. He attacked the same forces the next day, de-

GOMEZ IS DYING.

Reported That Cuba's Great General Cannot Live Two Months.

For some time just reports have been in irculation at Havana concerning the physical condition of General Maximo Gomez, commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces, One story has asserted that he was suffering from wounds, and another that he was seriously ill with fever. It appears, from in-formation derived from this tworths sources, that neither of these rope is is correct, but it is positively asserted that have agent chief is a very sick man. It is a upon the authority cited that the doct upon General Gomes reco ation and diagnosed his easy as being an advanced state of consumption, complicated with fever. It is further stated that the physicians have come to the conclusion that Gomez can only live about two months longthe alarm among the insurgents and their

triends, as, even though his condition may be exaggerated to some degree, it is believed the main facts are correctly stated. sides, according to the reports from the front, he is being sharply pushed by the Spanish, and is getting no rest now, day or night. The effect is that his movements can now be marked by a trail of tired out or lame horses, which the insurgents leave be hind them. The opinion is expressed that the insurgents are in desperate straits, and that for Gomez everything now depends

upon the safe arrival in the province of Hav-ana of the eastern army of insurgents under Generals Jose Macco and Rabi.

THEATER DISASTER It Now is Believed More Than Seventy

People Lost Their Lives. The official investigation into the cause of

the fire which destroyed the circus theater at D. Campbell, Bussian government of that name, has not been able to establish the real cause disaster, which is believed to have When asked a few specific questions, Miss Barton said in reply: "I do not know the amount of the Armenian relief fund, We are going to feed the hungry, and that is as throw the whole audience into a panic. The

> covered from the ruins, and the opinion is expressed that the first estimate that 70 lives were lost will be shown to be short of the re-ality. Beside those who lost their lives a very great number of children were more or less injured in the rush toward the doors.

ENGLAND READY TO QUIT.

Willing to Discard the Schomburg Line and Avoid Trouble.

The London Times says editorially: "There is a sincere desire here to arrive at a friendly agreement with Venezueia so as to remove all cause of controversy with the United States. A basis of negotiations is provided in our willingness to discard the Schomburg line as a limit, and only to exclude the set-tied districts from consideration. If a pro-posal to this effect were made by Venezuela or the United States on their behalf, a settle-meet would immediately come in view."

The Chronicle understands that Sir Fredcrick Pollack, corpus professor of jurisprudence at the university at Oxford, has been entrusted with the compiling of the Britisi case in its legal aspects on the Venezuela boundary. Sir Frederick visited the United States last summer to deliver an address at Harvard university. "We are sure," says the Chroniele, "that Lord Salisbury and Mr.

Chamberlain will put no obstacles in the way of a Venezuela settlement." The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that he is assured on good authority that the dispute will be settled di-

rectly between England and Venezuela. A Determined Sheriff.

A mob at Sullivan, Ind., endeavored to lynch Grant Atterbury, who is under arrest n a charge of assaulting his sister-in-law, ut was driven off by the sheriff. The door of the jail was broken down, and an entrance forced. The sheriff confronted the mob and threatened to kill the first man who came up stairs toward the cell room. The mob halted and finally withdrew, but threatened to re-turn within 24 hours. Atterbury strongly as-serts his innocence, and the only evidence against him is that bloodhounds followed a

FOREIGN NOTES.

Portugal has issued an official denial of the reported sale of Delagon Bay to Eng-

Italy denies the story to the effect that Makalie has been captured by the Abyssin-

M. Alfred Andre, a banker, regent of the Bank of France, a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and one of the richest men in France, The French government has announced

that by the terms of a treaty signed January 18, the Island of Madagascar is declared a French possession.

TRADE REVIEW.

Business Much Retarded by Dilatory Tactics in the Senate. R. G. Dun & Co,'s weekly review of trade

The week has been marked by improvement, apparent rather than real. Prices of some products have risen, but only be-

cause supplies are believed to be smaller than was expected. The senate still injures business by doing nothing, and the treasury cannot expect to gain in gold as yet, but loses less than was expected. It is generally assumed that the new loan will be placed without difficulty though the successive without difficulty, though the suc payments may cause continued disturbance.
A delege of foreign reports favorable to wheat speculation found ready answer in an advance of over 5 cents here, in spite of western receipts being 50 per cent larger than last year, Atlantic exports for the week were also much larger than last yea for the first time in several months, but for the crop year to date all exports have been about 11,000,000 bushels smaller than last year. The market has the idea that foreign demands hereafter must be much greater because of deficient supplies elsewhere, but no one expects that the increase will be at all commensurate with the enormous increase in western receipts, 27 per cent., since the crop year began, 137,600,000 bushels, against

107,986,191 bushels last year.

Corn advanced because wheat advanced, receipts and exports continuing as before. Cotton rose an eighth, although Mr. Ellison estimated the yield at 7,000,000 bales, and receipts to date confirm that estimate, but there are many who reason that the surplus will be dangerously small at the end of the crop year, even if the yield is 7,000,000 bales. The actual marketing of goods in Europe and in this country hardly supports

The iron and steel business finds encour ment in the advance of Bessemer pig to \$13 at Pittsburg, and gray forge to \$11.25, but these are results of the advance ordered by the combinations in coke and ors. Anthracite is not dearer at the East, and Southern pig is pressed for sale. Finished products are not stronger, while pig iron has advanced 10.9 per cent, since January I.

GOSSIPS OF THE CORRIDORS.

Glimpses of Notable Men in Various De partments.

Here's one on the Monroe Doctrine, B was a Western Congressman who received a letter this time. It was a request from one of his constitutents, for information about the aforesaid document. He wrote: the fools in my town are talking about the Monroe Doetrine, and nobody knows what it is. If the government is giving any of it away, please send me some." The consti-tuent was duly supplied with "literature."

The members of the United States Supreme Court are all good pedestrians except Justice Fields, who is too aged to take much exer-It is a prety long walk for most of from the Capitol to their homes, them from the Capitol to their homes, but Justice Harlan and Justices White and Brown are often seen on the Avenue paefing it easily and steadily together. Justice Shiras usually walks alone, and the faces of all the rest are familiar to the people on the city's proudest street,

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, is one public official who will never allow himself to be interviewed. He talks pleasantly and courteously to newspaper men who approach him for an interview, but firmly informes them that he never talks for publication. He will not be quoted on any subject, and would not talk on "the weather" if he thought it was for publication.

Advices from Alaska state that the steamer. for publication. The oldest member of the House is Gal-

usha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, who is now approaching 73. The youngest is Mor-man A. Mozley, of Missouri, who has just Secretary Herbert reports to Congress that since his entry into office he has put a stop to granting furloughs to havai officers to

allow them to enter temporarily into other Congressman Northway, of Jefferson, O. has introduced a bill to pension Mrs. Ellen

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

Quarterly Statement of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The abstract from the reports made to the comptroller of the currency by the 3,766 na- Dog fork, on Red river in Randail county, tional banks in the United States showing their condition December 13, 4895, shows loans and discounts amounting to \$2,020, 961,792, against \$2,059,408,402 on September 28, 1895, the date of the last report. The gold combeld by the national banks on December 13, last amounted to \$115,843,400. treasury certificates on hand amounted to \$20,930,030, as compared with \$21,525,530 or September 28. The gold clearing house certificates aggregated \$33,465,000, as compared with \$31,021,000 at last report. give no assistance to the Wickers.

The silver treasury certificates amounted to \$25,978,323, as compared with \$22,914,180 in September. The total specie on band December 13, was \$206,712,410, as compared with \$196,237,311 on September 28. The legal tender notes on hand on December 13, amounted to \$19,209,423, as against \$23,946,85, or September 28. The Priced States of 685 on September 28. The United States cer-tificates of deposits for legal tender notes on hand aggregated #31,440,000, as against \$49,920,000 at the time of the September re

The report shows that between September 28, 1895 and December 13, the national banks their individual deposits from \$1,701,653,521 to \$1,720,559,241.

THE POPULISTS' CALL.

Synopsis of Their Announcement Por National Convention.

The following is a synopsis of the call of the People's party for the national convention which is to meet in St. Louis July 22:

The members of the People's party and all others who favor its principles are invited to assemble in their various States and territories, and choose delegates to the national convention, at such time and place as the State Committee in each State shall deter-mine. Each State is given one delegate for each senator and congressman, and one ad-ditional delegate for each 2,000 votes cast for the Populist candidates in 1892, 1894 or 1895, the highest vote controlling. The call is signed by H. T. Taubeneek, chairman; J. H. Turner, secretary: L. J. McPharlin, secre-tary, and M. C. Rankin, treasurer.

BRIEF MENTION.

Secretary Lamont has requested Colonel B. E. M. Crafton, U. S. A., to retire, because of scandals in his regiment. Crafton refuse

C. L. Mitchell, a patient at the Mattewan Hospital for the New York State Insane set fire to the institution in five different places and for a few hours the buildings were threatened with destruction.

severe storm of rain and sleet prevailed in New York and the New England states

Hiram Savadge, a prominent politician of Omaha, is in jail for criminal assault upon Alberta Rice, 17 years old.

Congressman H. D. Money has just been nominated by the Mississippi Democratic caucus as United States senator, to succeed At a meeting of silver leaders in Washington, the latter part of July was decided on as the time for holding a national convention. Whether a separate ticket will be put in the field will then be decided.

FATAL DISASTER IN A COAL MINE.

OVER FIFTY KILLED.

Terrible Explosion in a Colliery Near Cardiff. Wales.

The residents of the town and vicinity of Tylorstown, near Cardiff, Wales, were terrifled by a terrifle reverberation Monday which shook the whole town. The concussion was caused by an explosion in a neighboring colliery, with disastrous consequences to life

and property.

The latest report places the number of dead at 54, though it is feared that exploration of the wrecked mine will discover the

first reports gave the number of miners in the shaft at 54, but as the number of the recovered dead grew from 12 to 15, then 20, and finally 25, the list of those known to have been in the shaft kept continually

The pit caught fire and the hindrance that this caused to the work of the rescue parties added to the excitement and tension of feeling. It was only through braving the utmost peril that the living were able to prosecute their quest for the dead. The work of ex-ploration is going steadily forward, but under great difficulty, the numerous caveins obstructing the advance and making it impossible to reach remote portions of the mine, while the defective ventilation often drives back those who are advancing on their sad errand. None have been found alive.

It was reported at midnight that more bodies had been brought to the surface of the wrecked mine, and some of those who were in the mine have been rescued any and tell terrible stories of the scene they witness-ed and the dead bodies they found or stambled over. A fireman who was in the mine when the explosion occurred started to work his way in the direction of the en-trance. In one spot he was obliged to stop and wait for a few hours on account of the afterdam. A few steps further he had to wait another two hours. Another fireman relates that he passed numerous men who were unconscious and helpless and badly

DEED OF A LUNATIC.

Hacked His Uncle's and Aunt's Heads With an Axe.

Driven to frenzy by brooding over wrongs he thought were perpetrated upon him Patrick McMahon, son of a rich carpenter, in New York, committed a horrible net Sunday. He deliberately, after careful calculation, backed the heads of his uncle and aunt with an axe. He tried to justify his dead by charg-ing that they poisoned his mother and separ-ated him from his father. McMahon was umitted without ball in Yorkville court by Magistrate Simms, on a charge of felonious assault. Mrs. Sexon, his aunt, was found un onscious on a pile of bedding, and she died this afternoon. The uncle was able to identify the prisoner as his assailent. He was to weak and suffering too keenly from his in

juries to go into details.

It is delieved that McMahon is insane. The his mother who died two years ago, by his aunt and uncle, were only the ravings of a

Advices from Alaska state that the steamer Rustler picked thirteen starving men in a row boat. The men were on the way from Seward City to Juneau and had not had food or water in two days. They acted like

A double murder was committed at Hoon-Alaska, on account of the failure of Teh-Kahish, a medicine man of the Hoonah tribeto cure a young Indian. The medicine man blamed a young fadian, who immediately shot the doctor. Then the doctor's cousin shot the slayer of the doctor. A few blankets

A FAMILY DROWNED Four Lives Lost While Trying to Ford a

River. An entire family was drowned in Praris Texas. Joe Walker, wife and two children attempted to ford the stream in a covered wagon, and the horses slipped. The father attempted to swim ashore with one child on his back, but he sank to the bottom and both he and the child were drowned. The mother and other child remained in the wagon until

Another family, in a second wagon, turned

His Own Fool-Killer.

Curleton Baldwin, a young farmer living near Union City, Pa., while hitching up his horses had trouble with one of them. He rushed into the house for his gun and shot one of the horses, and then accidently dis-charged the other barrel of the weapon while beating the dying animal over the head with the butt, killing himself instantly.

Burned to Death.

As the result of a lamp explosion at the home of John Steel, 102 South Sixteenth street, Pittsburg, two children, aged respecttively 5 and 7 years, were burned to death and their mother was perhaps fatally in-jured by jumping out of a second-story win-

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Annual Convention of the National Association in Session.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Women Suffrage Association began at Washington. Three hundred delegates are present. The meeting will last six days.

Miss Susan B. Anthony presided.

Miss Isabella Howland, of New York, in delivering the report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Rachnel Foster Avery, of Philadelphia, said that the work had been hindered by general misconception of the re-lation of the so-called "woman's bible" to the association. As an organization the body ad been held responsible for the action of an individual issuing a volume with a pretentions title, covering a jumple of comment without literary value, set forth in a spirit

neither reverent nor inquiring. She urged that the association by resolution disavow responsibility for the publication. A number of personal colloquies resulted, and the report finally was tabled by a vote of 59 to 18. In the course of the report Mrs. Avery urged that the success of the cause in Utah clearly demonstrated the advisability of securing the aid of political parties

through planks in their respective platforms. ENGLAND IS READY

Accepts the Plan to Arbitrate Sealers' Claims. Secretary Olney was called on by Sir Julian

Pauncefort, the British Ambassador, who submitted the final acceptance of the British government of the plan of a Bering Sea Commission, to pass upon the claims of Canadian scalers seized prior to the Paris awards. It remains only for the president to submit the plan to Congress, and as the legislative branch has refused to pay a lump sum for the seizures, it is certain that the Commission arrangement will be approved.

CONG RESSIONAL. Summary of the Most Important Measures Presented in Both Houses.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

The house Tuesday passed the urgent deficiency bill. The bill carried \$4,415,922, \$3,242,582 of which was for the expenses of the United States courts. The abnormal growth of the expenses of federal courts came in for a good deal of criticism and there was a general expression in favor of a

salary system.

Mr. Lacey, recurring to the abuses that had resulted in the piling up of the expenses of United States courts, argued that the fee system was responsible for the bringing of many frivious suits. He cited an instance where a man in the Western district of Arkansas held the position of clerk of the United States district court and clerk of the United States commissioner, and drew over \$12,000 in fees. He declared that the whole system was honeycombed with fraud.

TRIBTY-FOURH DAY.

Senate-Mr. Cullom, from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution relative to the Armenian troubles. It recites the provision of the treaty at Berlin as to religious freedom and resolves that it is the imperative duty of the United States to express the hope that the European powers will bring about the carrying out of the treaty and requests the president to trans-mit this resolution to the powers. It as-serts that the Senate and House will support the President in doing all he can to bring about an alleviation of the present conditions. He asks for immediate action on the resolution, Several senators suggested that the resolution should go over, and it was

Wolcott spoke on the Venezuelan question, with particular reference to the Monroe doctrine. The senator held that the "so-called" Monroe doctrine has been misapplied in the pending Venezueia boundary controversy; that so much of President Monroe's message as referred to the colonization of portions of America by European powers of portions of America by European powers could have no application to any boundary dispute now existing in South America; that the hostility to the extension by European powers of their systems to any portion of this hemisphere; as expressed in that message has especial reference to the systems of government which were based on the divine rights of kings and which were directed to the overthrow of all republics wherever exiting; that the Menroe doctrine to the new wise thrended as insisting upon Remodificate forms of government in this hemisno wise intended as insisting opening publican forms of government in this hemisphere or as committing this government in the house that the doctrine outside its own borders maintain the doctrine outside its own or except as its own integrity might feeted; that this country was embarking upon a new and different policy from the one laid down by our fathers; and that from 1823 until now, Congress had uniformally declined to define the Monroe doctrine or to apopt it

as a rule of action. House—Among the bills and resolutions presented in the house was one to allow the president to veto any items in the appropriation bills. Another was to establish a national reserve of one regiment of soldiers for each congressional district. But little busi-ness was done in the house. A resolution to appropriate \$25,000 for architectural aid in constructing the Chicago postoffice occupied

much time and was adopted, THIRTY-PIFTH DAY,

Senate—The three subjects most prominently before the public—the Monroe doctrine, finance and tariff—each came in for consideration in the senate today, Mr. Daniel of Virginia speaking two hours in support of a vigorous upholding of the Monroe doctrine as applicable to Venezueia, Mr. Dubois of Idaho dealing with the silver phase of the lianneal question and Mr. Warren of Wyoming pointing out the disactrons effects of the turiff legislation of the last congress on farm products in general and on wool in particular. Aside from these speeches the day developed little of importance. The president sent to the senate a reply to the senate resolution relative to the rights of the united States citizens of Armenan birth who are allowed to visit Turkey and passports are recognized. Senator Warren of Wyoming addressed the senate on his resolution calling attention to the shrinkage in number and the finance committee to report appropriate

legislation of rates for the present Congress, where con-sideration was postponed about ten days ago. The House was then on the Tucker rule to bring members to the bar of the House and ant them, instead of following the Reed plan of having the Speaker count a quorum, Mr. Headerson (Rep. La.), from the Rule Connection, reported the Tucker rule, with some modifications. A debate of over two hours followed, participated in by Mesers, De Armond (Mo.), Balley (Tex.), Powers (Vt.), Grow (Pa.), Gibson (Tenn.), Dalzell Pa.)

Senate—Many memorials concerning the Turkish and Armenian question were pre-sented to the senate. This led Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) to ask what had become of the Pem., N. Y.) to ask what had become of the resolutions for energetic action by the Presi-dent. Mr. Cullon (Rep., Iii.), who reported the Turkish resolution from the committee on foreign relations, said he desired the speediest action possible. Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.) called the attention of the judiciary committee to the importance of the sugar bounty question, which had been referred to that committee, saying the subject involved the grave question of the right of subordi-nate officials to nullify an appropriation nate officials to nullify an appropriation made by Congress. The Turkisk-Armenian resolution was then called up by Mr. Cul-lom. The senator spoke of the serious con-ditions prevailing in Turkey, saying he was appailed by the carnival of blood prevailing.

THIBIT-SEVENTH DAY. Senate—Senators Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown, of the new state of Utah, took the oath of office in the senate today, the former der wing the term ending March 3, 1897, and the latte the term ending March 3, 1897. With the exception of the contested betaware case, this establishes the political division of the upper branch of congress until March 4, 1897, as follows:

Republicans, 44: Democrats, 39; Populists,

Total, 89. Necessary for majority, 45. Aside from this event the session was given to further speeches on the silver bond bill. two of the new members of the body, Mr. Nelson, Republican, of Minnesota, and Mr. Bacon. Democrat, of Georgia, making speeches, the former against the free coinage of silver and Mr. Bacon arguing the evils of

a gold standard. House—The House took its turn at the un-speakable Turk today, giving the Sultan and his janizaries a terrific tongue-lashing before passing the Senate joint resolution de-nouncing the Armenian massacres and call-ing on the Christian powers that signed the treaty of Berlin to redeem the pleases made treaty of Berlin to redeem the pledges made in said document that the Sultan's Christian subjects should not be persecuted because of their faith. The debate revealed a wide divergence of views on both sides regarding

the form which the congressional protest against the Armenian outrages should take The House Committee on Public Lands decided to favorably report the Senate bill to devote 25 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of mineral lands in the public land States to the support of schools of mines.

NEWS NOTES.

The Mississippi Legislature has pased a law making pistol-carrying punishable by a fine of \$50 or 30 days in jail. The Attorney General of Illinois will insti-

tute proceeding against the Illinois Seel com-pany and the Joilet Steel company under the anti-trust law.

It is worthy to note that of the \$75,160,900 in specie now in the New York banks, six institutions hold \$31,115,000, or 40 per cent of the total. The holdings of the National City Bank—nearly \$13,000,000—constitute over 16 per cent of all the specie in the 66 New York clearing house banks.

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